THE NEW YORK SUN. Probleted daily, Sundays steepted, at the Sun scaldings, cor. of Fulton and Nassan etc., and deliv-ged to subscribers in New York city and vicinity, at EX AND A QUARTER CENTS per week. Circulation, 60.000 Copies per day. THE WEEKLY SUR is published at 10 cents a pear; 16 months \$1; single copies 5 cents.

WANTED

Warreld-2 OR 8 LADIES DRESS CAP
and Morning Tab Makers, 5 Garden Rev. 11th
street, near 6th avenue. WARTED-A HARNESS MAKER TO GO

WARTED-A BLACKSMITH-ONE that our do journey and drive horseshoes on the control of the control o WANTED - GIRLS TO BAISTE AND

finish after a machine ; also a good button-bole . Appry se the Hewark ave., Jeresy City.elő s' VANTED—FAMILIES TO WORK IN A cotton mill in Connection, with children between age of 10 and 20, mostly girls. Apply as 35 Beaver on Wednesday, the 19th, in the morning, bet 5 and orlice.

WANTED-JOR U. S. ARMY-100 AC-

WANTED—50 BAISTERS ON ALPACA
and figurery entired costs, and 35 ope rates on
ylassis & Wilcon's machines. Hope need apply nuten fully component; to such accesses ampl oyness
yill be given. Apply 335 Fearl st. 4th floor. N N T E D-AN ACTIVE TIDY GIRL, about 16 years of age, to assist at housework and the care of children. Apply at 69 hours of; acod resource required. WANTED-A MANIWHO UNDER

WANTED—GIMP AND FRINGE WRAV-ore seaso makers, one experienced twister and soluner, and 2 boys. Apply at Wm. HEYLING Fringe, Cord and Tasset manufactory, 601 Broadway, owner walker st, up shairs. WANTED-RESPECTABLE MALE AND

was in the property of all nations to notice that they can be well entired with good situations is every capacity, by applying to MAMSIMA, 318 Sight ave. The Employ Lity Institute. 5. B. We can recommend this called. WANTED—A GOOD BUTTON HOLE worker on waste for which the highest each price will be guide after to basics for Singer s frachine. Apply 315 Boots 4.

WANTED-SIX BROWN WISTONS CUT-WAFTED SCHOOLING WARTED IN the country for a young women, in a funity where the vill have a metherty own, where plain broaden of committing on he had; the forms must be moderate. If the suit the party and they her, may remain for a long time, \_Askers R, H., Hancelton, C.Y. Fost Office.

WARTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 16 OR 17
recre of age one writing a good hand, and
quick and correct at figures; to board with the familiar
sourt come ordir recommended. Call before 9 or after
1 o'clock, at 105 Wooder st. mear 8 pring. ocid 27162

WASTED—TO BRUSH MAKERS—TWO
or three good openbure can have steady employmonths a break manufactory in the village of North
Astistore, Mars. by making carry application, either
perminally or by lester, to ChO. F. GRHENE & CO. ploying 300 hands, a foreman; to one having a thorough knowledge of the business, and first class references, a tiberal salary will be gald. Address box 344; Post Office.

WANTED-AN ORNAMESTAL BUGRAver, one easable of doing good work Address AMUEL KIRK & BOR, 173 Baltimore et, Baltimore of 618 4°171 WASTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OFE-rate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wheeler seying manuface by Singer's late the short; practice until per-fect on all kinds of cork, and recommended to pieces of the tearning. Blading, backing and hermming guage healers for \$1 or. Emologues cappilled with the best of operators at \$5 Sanston of also operators wanted.

WARTED LADIES TO LEARN TO OP-orate on Singura, Wheeler & Wilson's and oth-ge coving mechanics, and practice till perfect, and est-tion, and recommendate to disactions to operators. WARTED-SEW CHIST INCOME pood bands one baye the highest wages and should be read the second the second state of the second state o TANTED FOR WHALING FOTAGES-

WARTED—LADIES TO LEARS TO OP-crais on Singer's. Wineds: & Wilson's and Sower seving machines practice antil perfect on all lades of work, and recommend? to shope binding and all the other grages baught perfect; because gives haven the day, and after 6. sweaker. Sowers, \$2. al-so all kinds of machine to list. Please cell at 332 Henry st, near Grand st.

RESPECTABLE IRISH PROTESTAST Ayoung woman vants a situation as seamst see in a family; is a good dressmaker. Call for three days 100 octo 3\*125

CARRIAGE SMITH WANTED—A BLACK-smith; one understants light work; to a good workman and see to may ean have a permanent job at D. WERON MEAR Ed. 100 and 101 West 19th st, next to c. Broadway.

PEMALES WANTED TO STRIP TOBACOO at 0 H LILIENTHAL'S, 317 Washington et old F195

FUR CUTTERS WANTED—HIGH PRICES paid to good outters. Apply at 812'd GO 3'R. 60 Broadway. up stairs. TNFORMATION WASTED OF JOHN DEE-NEER, of the Co. Cork. parish of Desert Surgess, Ireland, when lest neard from was at Clarksville Post Office, Now Jersey. Any information as to his whare-abouts, wit be thankfully received by his misse, Win-LEN BURKER, at 11 Westhington at, N. Y old w134

JAPANNERS—WANTED AN ORNAMEN-tal Japanser; must understand striving; also 3 plain workmen to go late the cambry, none but competent workmen in ed apply 91 Fulton st, up stairs, but 18 and 10 clock F. M. ol 4 37146 SALBRATUS PACKERS WANTED -NONE but experienced mankers need aspy. E R DUR-KER & CO, 151 Pearl st. eelb 9\*184

TO BOOT MAKERS—JULIABLYMIS.

Washed on gentlement's boots; good wages will be paid; rone but the best workmen need apply to R. A. BROOKS, 160 Faises st.

TO SHOEMAKERS—WANTED, TJ GO A short distance in the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cann on men's work; also often on men's law of the country, one cannot be country, one cannot be country, one cannot be compared to the country of the countr TO WIME DRAWMES—WANTED IMME-diately, a due brass and copper wire frawer, to work by the day or piece. Apply at WM. OABSLE'S Exceletor Wire Warchouse, 53 Fulson, cor Oliff st. old 2°156

100 BOYS WARTED TO BUNDLE KIN-mid willing wood; must be over 11 years of age, and willings work sheady. Apply between 8 and 16 a.m. at J. T. BARNARD'S, 294 Front st. els 6'181

OUT OUT BUXES OUT OUT I MUSTEL

WTRACULOUS CRISCIS OF THOUSEN.

PT THOUGHLY RITER VINA THE

BUGC SOACHES THE VINA THE

WISC WINDSTITUTE ATT, MICH,

ORMO WITH IN MINNEY TUDORNS

EVERY WHERE

STREAM THOUSE THE STREAM

AFTOR HOUSE,

CHARLEVE BOOFFILM,

THE CITY HORSTIAN,

THE POLICE OTATIONS,

THE POLICE OTATI

LADIES STEEL SKIET SPEINGS
At WM. GROSSLANDS.
61 Chambers Street.
62 Chambers Street. DATTERNS! PATTERNS! PATTERNS! —

For chairren, boyer youths, goats, ladies, girls as in the proper of most life such as the proper of most life such because Chandrages, sired you have placed in as to make inding bable to case power of the proper of the power of the proper of the pr

## house and the second engines of the street of the street of the second engine e

NUMBER 8512

COLUMBIAN HALL

HOUSEKEEPING.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! - 500 BARRELS family flour for mis. Best depois extra family flour from 50 50 to 86; very best depois extra family flour se to 86 to 30. JOHN WEEDER, 50 Barrier 6

MATCHES, MATCHES-ALL KISDS OF IV. stove and shoe polish; a good assertment of tacks liquid bluing, ink, buttons, tops, pins, &c. cheep to dealers, by F. UNEEKAUZ, I Doyer, junction Bowery, Division and Contham.

NEP DLES—REEDLES—NREDLES.—THE best manufactured, James Hemming & Sen's, Thou Hemming & Sen's, Thou Hemming & Co's, and R. Richer's counting besides, imported by the subscriber. RUBARD RICHARDES, 11 Walden Lame, New York, over LARES, old \$7158

STOVES STOVES - STOVES 102 ALL

than anywhere in the city, at the old stand, No. 9 Camine st.—No. 9, No. 9—don't mistake. Seels 12ac\*180

FOR SALE

FOR SALE DIRT CHEAP—AS THE OWN
or has other business, a wood planing, moulding, and saw mill, with all tools and massines are stood on band, with sugine, boiler, and lease of premises an all the work it can do. Enquire is North ist of, will improve the same of the same

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TICKET FOR FOR California by the next eleaser, the NORTH STAR A 2d cabin state room telekel. Apply at 918 Washington, st, for 4 days, 84 feet, front room, cell 5 FE4

PLANK, PLANK—FOR SALE A LUT OF coperior second hand dook plank, on application to ANDREW CLARKE, at Pier 6 Seat River. els 7129

SHAFTING, SHAFTING, SHAFTING-

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE—1 OF SINGER'S No 1, sounds fast speed; 1 No 5, 2 of HOWE'S for tailor; work; obeap for each, warranted perfect mechines repeired in a prempt and faithful masser; all mechines warranted one year needles, silk, 6x for sale; 160 Bim st, next to our of Greed st. MOCHE 2 CO.

SEWING MACHINES—NEW AND SEC

SEWING MACHINES—SINGER'S, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Bater's, all sizes, scoops hand, durab for such and warmanted. And bosom folders, shutties, needles, &c. Machines by ush; exchanged, and repaired, by C. A. DURGIW 828 Breedway, room 8.

\$85 FOR A LARGE DOUBLE DOOR from sain; \$4 for a copyring press; \$4 for a copyring press; \$10 for ber looks, and put on complete. Inquire of DURGAN, WEST & SHARP'S gas and; look shop, 4 Liberty place, near the Post office.

GENERAL BUSINESS BILLS OF AL AND UPWARDS—OF Union Bank of London and Royal Bank of London and Royal Bank of Lesland

CASH PAID FOR OLD MEWSPAPARA

DISSOLUTION OF PARTERSHIP—THE
partnership of G. HENKELL & CH. B. M. TINGER was this day dissolved by mutual concent. C. T.
BOSTING WE will continue the Says Box Januacturing at 99 virst street, bot. South 6th and 7th. Wildismobured.

TUREKA IS FOUND—UEMENT KUNS-Ling-The cheapest and most durable roofing coment now in use; is fire and water proof; is adapted to all kinds of kin, well, plank or chinder roofs, and varranted to give satisfaction. See precision as 44 Beach et, ourner of Gosbon. J MILLER & OO.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF

Engree-Wedding at home ourse and nece papers,
ball tickets, So, So Business care, bill honds, susth
tage and gummed labels, So, at KELLY d. Fallow st.
N.Y.

RAKY ECOPS CURED FUR ONE CENT
of foots eight rook over shingle rook 5 cents;
Ellery's patent India rubber paint; great inducements
to the trade; ascute wanted every where; principal of
fee, 506 Grand st; branch office, 158 Bovery, J. E.
DOUGHTY, Agent.

MES. C. BOIREAU,

67 FULTON STREET,

Receive,

Receive,

Stitching by Wheeler & Wisson's Machine,
Shirts, Collars, Brooms, Friethands, and thou Wor
of all kines, quickly done at the

twockel attention diven to Ladier Dresses and othe
jaiments. Family ewing of ever description, prompt
by done in the most splendth masses, on very modes
at bernst. achies are invited to sail.

Be meaned of the Fatters Hammer, the first hom
are elegantly turned and sitteded upon Napkins, Ham
knechiofs, Garmenia, and goods of overy cocales.

68 the III.

MR. DEMUREST'S GRAND Ur KRIAG M of patterns of Paris Inchirus, in advance of the published modes, FID Broad way, and at all the brane, as, now and elegant foodgray for decovers, uncues, ma-tillas, wrappore, ots, and children's patterns in gra-variety. "And patterns out he measure, at 18 cm out.

TO TAILORS—I AM PAEPARED TO teach the best method for cutting coals ever introduced to the trade, also instruction given in cutting pants and works. Disagrains with explanations to complete, for sale at my place, of business, 412 Broadway, up tairs. R. Belli FOLD.

TOYS, TOYS, TOIS—WHALEGOALE A choice assertment of the meet animable toyanotious, fancy articles, Sc. as cheep as can be purchased in the largest homes do so town, and in quantities to mit this buyer. Please call, it may be to rour advantage. Thomas M. MacNAIR. 800 Nimb ava. hot 884 and 94th sts. N.Y.

USION OF EMBLOSCOPIC Co., see success, character, control of contr

WOVES AND ELUSION SELETS—
Wholesale Dept. 570 Broadway. Schall stores—108
Sanal at and 55 Rowers. Best woves skirts. It stod
springs, with bustles for only \$1. Ledits will please
remarkuer the Broadfor Ekiris season get eat of or-

\$1 WRITIEG CLASSED—MA. PAINE, OR BOWER, BY, 188 Falton e. Brooking, dives a months instruction to penmanahi; and arthmetic e-bookingsing Lessons animized for 912 (adder of rate writing distance \$4 for 16 lessons

chiefs, (jarments, and goods were

For sale by Walls, Pargo & CO.



YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17

THE NEW YORK SUN MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1859.

We are off-ring for CASH.

BRIGGER A. TAPESTRY OR PRIVATE STATES IN STATES I KLDER MIDDLEMAS, one of the Saints of Mormondom, in a recent sermon at Sait Lake stormondom, in a recent sermon at Salt Lake city, thus gave his ideas of Heaven:

I do not believe Heaven is that fairy, airy place of faucy that most people think it is. It is a bone fide pure of materiality, much resembling this earth, ealy, of course, it is thousands of times larger, and everything there exists in greater perfection than the things of these earth. It is a globe just like this planet we inhabit. It is the home of God and the angels. That peasage in the Scriptures which reads, "A day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as a day," clearly establishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that Heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that deare heaven is a planet, a robabilishes the fact that this earth is governed by; but it is so much larger than our little star, that it takes \$60,000 times longer to make a revolution upon its orbit than the earth. So we see that it is a fact that one of God's days, or a day in Heaven, is a thousand of our years.

They cat and drink and sleep in Heaven the same as we do here. Earth is emphatically a ministure heaven. I believe they have a printing office in heaven, and electric telegraphs and short hand reporters. Why not? Are they not greater than we on earth? I believe there is a channel of roommunication extending from my mouth to the home of the angels, and probably an angel at the telegraph office in heaven is now waiting for the news from here, and as soon as he gets if he will take it right to the hands of the printers; they will see it up in type and printit in newspapers, and then boys or men will jump on herses and ride around, giving the inhabitants of beaven the latest news concerning the kingdom of God on earth. There are more than two rejorters here—more than b CASH CAPTAL 800,000.

TARS, WINES, GROCELIES AND PROVINCEND

THAS, WINES, GROCELIES AND PROVINCEND

ORDAP FOR CASH.

Important to up town families, books and restmerant

recoveriors, country may hand and the problem is large.

THOM AS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choices
has, wines, grocerios, flour and grevingloss to be found
in New York, as the lawyer groce, the understands
in New York, as the lawyer groce the understand
in New York, as the lawyer groce which is
the town goods, and have grove the large and in
the formation of the lawy recovery to the best progration. Country

of them changest and but.

Just recovery grown indicates
for harvels four Orients Holdered.

Just recovery grown in the lawyer of the lawyer

ALLEN PUTNAM, a grandson of old Gen. Put-NAM, in a letter published in the Bunker Hill Aurora, gives the following account of the birth-place and early days of the old Revolutionary

place and early days of the old Revolutionary veteran:

Ris birthplace and early home is about sixteen n. lies northeast from Boston. The identical house in which he was born and reared is standing now, and is in good condition at this time. The farm on which it stands is part of the grant of the Selectmen of Salem, in 1634, to JOHN PUTNAM and his three sons. The eldest of these three sons, Thomas, made his clearing and built his cabin on a spot which has been transmitted from parent to child in the Potnam family, from that time to the present. WILLIAM R. PUTNAM, my brother, is its present owner. Thomas, the eldest son of the patriarch JOBN, had several children, and shi ong them was JOSNFR. JOSSFIT married ELIZABETH PORTER, and this couple were the parents of more than a dozen children, the patriarch John, had several children, and among them was John Joseph married Elizabeth Porter, and this couple were the parents of more than a dezen children, among the younger was Israel—be who strayed from home and met the wolf. His elder brother, David, Lieutenant in his majesty's troops, inherited the homestead. Israel, the son of David, and nephew of the distinguished Israel, was the next inherator. Through him it passed to his son Daniel, my father, and the old house, enlarged, is now the home of my mother, sisters and brother, who always welcome those, and they are many, who desire to see the house and the chamber, with its white oak beams, thick and deep, and hard as lignum-vites, and with its antique furniture, its small windows and low walls, the chamber, is measurably a sanctum now, though it has been the sleeping place of the Putham boys, myself among the number, through the greater part of the last hundred years.

place, never learned to write and ci least his son Isaant, my grandfather me in my boyhood. And this Isaa ce, never learned to write and cipher, so at brothers, after they were men grown, hired a master to come to the house of winter evenings, and there in the birth chamber of their uncle, they were taught to use the pen and the slate. The whole family of Joseph and Elizaberrs, the boys and girls both, long lived in tradicion as among the most fearless, energetic and efficient of New England's harry boys and girls, men and women. And well might they be brave, if bravery be a transmissible property. For in the dark days of Salem, or more groperly Danvers, witcheraft, Joseph and Elizaberth Punnam, with a few others, were denounced from the pulpit as the Devil's emissaries, because they disbelieved that the Devil was the author of the strange works that occurred. The anathfrom the pulpit as the Devil's emissaries, because they disbelieved that the Devil was the author of the sixange works that occurred. The anathema made them to be suspected by civil authorities, the clergy, fellow church members, relatives, friends, neighbors. But it exposed them to arrest, a farcial tries, the jail, the gallows. Then there kindled up in the hearts of this young couple the same of a lofty and unconquerable heroism. Each member of the family went armed, the herres were fed by the door, with saddles upan their packs and bridles over their heads, day and night, through six long months of vigilance against friends, the church and the faith of the times. Resistance to the death rather than be victims of the popular phrenzy, was their metro, apoken out in the emphatic language of action. Their firmness, decision and well-known energy saved them. The wolf qualted before them. And they lived on to infuse into many children the energy and dauntlessness which nerved their own souls. In twenty-six years the currents of force within them suffered no abatement, for then, in 1718, they brought for:h the General—a new edition of themselves—more widely known and read, but perhaps not much improved.

THE CO-PARTSERSHIP HEASTOFUAS existing between S. A. HOLT and J. W. COAR, under the name of HOLT & COAR, is take fay dissolved by non and consent. The outstanding business will be solded by J. W. COAR, at 379 fts adwar S. A. HOLT, J. W. COAR. Lead at New York, COAR in 18th 1669.

the General—a new edition of themselves—more widely known and read, but perhaps not mach improved.

The Yeung American low in Paris, and I will take the liberty of giving the details of the affair. He is a gay, ardent Southerner, and left his native city a few months since, naving arrived at the age of 21 and the full enjoyment of a large fortune. He came to Paris with the intention of getting into the best society. No new noblesse would suit his refined tasts. His desire was to be on terms of delightful familiarity with the denizens of the Faubourg St. Germain, the quartier, par excellence, of the hands noblesse. Once is the gay espatial, he set about accomplishing his purpose with decided energy, his perfected himself in the language, and took lessous in dancing and music. This idea grew upon him during the lapse of time necessary to acquire these accomplishments, and he frequently informed the persons whom he met of his determination. At last he made the acquaintance of a young man, a fellow pupil at the dancing academy, to whom he imparted his desire bruitant.

The new acquaintance praised the idea, informed the young American that he was enchanted to hear of his resolve, and ended by promising his aid, which was no small gidn, as he was a bone fide count—out one of the mushroom nobility, but a person whose ancestors had had the inestimable privilege of following the crazy monk to Palestine and knocking off the heads of sundry infide s. Decidedly he was of the ancienne noblesse, and he felt flattered that a Bepublican should evince such a praiseworthy desire to enter the circle of society to which the count belonged; nay, more, he would assist the young stranger, and at once proposed o introduce him to his aunt, the marquise. Delighted beyong measure at this stroke of good fartune, the American seized his new acquaintance by the hand, and in the most grateful manuner returned his thanks, and asked the noble count to take a drire. The southerner was duly presented to the marquise, whom he found to be a most

ed to tell the count, the confident of his leve

ed to tell the count, the confidant of his love. The count was very sorry, and really did not know what to do for his youn, a friend, but would try to make the marquise relet.

The next day the Count came, in, radiant, and with a smiling air. He had found out an expedient by which the American is light evercome the difficulty. He knew a man, at agent of the Dake of Tuscany, who had a title for sale; it was dear, but then the marquise was enormously rich, and loved the young man at sincerely that once he possessed this title she would marry the American, even if it cost him al. his fortune. Fired with the kien of being a no ble and espousing a marquise, the young Southerner rushed to the person indicated, and asked the price of the wished-for title. Alas, it was dear; almost all the money he possessed was necessary to buy it. He hesitated; but having again seen the marquise that hight at a soires given by her, he signed a cheque, and handed it to the seller of the title, (who, by a wonderful coincidence, happened to be at the party.) for the amount saked for the parchment that was to make him the happy possessor of a woman who, although much older than himself, was a marquise of the hinte noblesse.

He returned to his rooms that night full of hope and champagne, and sank to slumber, murmuring the name of his future spouse. He

He feturned to his rooms that night full of hope and champagne, and sank to slumber, murmuring the name of his future spouse. He awake late the next day to find the count gone, having just received a letter calling him to one of his cetates in Italy. The young man cared but little for the absence of the count; he flew to meet his promised wife. Arrived at the house, he was informed that madame no longer lived there; she had left in the morning early, without saying where she was going. Light dawned upon the lanker; he rushed to his banker's; the cheque had been presented early in the morning and paid; but a few thousands france remained to his credit. He soon accertained that he had been duped—his parchment was all that remained; and upon opening the rousless he found it was a fine photograph of the Pont Neuf. This week the young gentleman goes back to the United States, curied of his desire to associate with the noblesse, and a poor man.—Corr. of the Long's Newspaper.

The Head of Otiver Cromwell.

Nearly two centuries have elapsed since the death of this renowned champion of ecclesiasti-cal right and religious liberty in Great Britain. cal right and religious liberty in Great Britain.

That the veritable head of OLIVER CROMWELL now exists, and is in a good state of preservation near Lendon, in the custody of a lady, there is no doubt. Having been seen and actually handled, and its written and printed history carefully noted down, there can hardly be the possibility of a mistake. Etumors of the existence of the head were in circulation in London half a century since, ane periodicals now in the Bittish Museum suggested such a fact. Various correspondents alluded to its concealment, and as having been seen privately; but it is only recently that an American gentleman was permitted to see the relic and handle it in person.

CROMVELL'S body was embalined and buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbev. After the restoration of the STUARTS the body was disinterred, the head cut off and a pike-staff thrust through the neck. It was then placed on Westminster Hall. It remained there a considerable number of years, until either blown down by the wind or carried off by stealth. It was secreted for a long series of years, and handed down from generation to generation among the descendants of CROMWELL, until it now rests in the custody of the accomplished daughter of W.A. WILEISSON, Eq., an ex-member of Parliament, residing at Beckenham, Kant, near London.

While on a recent visit to England, the writer That the veritable head of OLIVER CROMWE

don.

While on a recent visit to England, the writer
passed the Sabbath with Rev. Mr. VERRELL,
paster of the Dissenting Chapel at Bromley,
Rent. During the evening of that day an allu-Kent. During the evening of that day an allusion was made to his having seen Caonwall's head in that vicinity. It was agreed that the next morning an effort should be made to procure a sight of it, the possessors of it not being desirous that it should be too often exhibited. Near noon we called at the residence of Mr. WILKINSON, at Beckenham, net a long distance from the home of the estimable Miss Marsh. Rev. Mr. VERRELLESH in his card to Miss W., and we were soon shown into the drawing-room. Like most of the residences of the English gentry, the windows looked out upon a landscape of faultless loveliness and beauty. Lawns, velvetlike in appearance, with the sweetest beds of flowers, lay before the eye. In the distance, clusters of aristocratic oaks threw their deep shadows over the lawns, shielding from the rays of a summer's sun, groups of beautiful English cattle.

of a summer's sun, groups of beautiful English cattle.

Very soon a lady of mature years, and of handsome person, entered the room, with an air that indicated position and the manners of the true lady. An introduction followed, and the purpose of our visit being made known, it was cheafully granted, especially when it was stated the atranger was an American. Very soon a wooden box was brought into the room and opened. Enclosed in it was a smaller one of oak, with dark brass hinges. Two or three coverings of cloth and silk were successively removed, and then was lifted out the veritable head of OLIVER CROMWELL!

The head having been embalmed, retains the flesh in a shrivelled, dry state, but the features are distinct and the hair almost as perfect as at its burial. The huge wart over one of the eyes, so historically true, is clearly distinct, and the resemblance to a bust, copied from real life, which is near by, carries conviction of the identity of the head beyond a misgiving. The iron pike which was thrust through the throat and came out at the top of the head, is rusted in its age and exposure have consumed the upper part, and only a couple of inches of the iron remain above the head. The grooden part of the pike was broken off just below the throat, and the fracture shows that it was severed by violence, and not cut assunder by an instrument. Altogether, this singular memorial of another age is in a better state of preservation than any of the embalmed Egyptians, and so well preserved are the features, and the shrivelled skin so entire, that it has little that is hideous or repulsive. Flaxman, the eminent sculptor, who had examined it with care, in connection with contemporaneous burst and portraits, unhesitatingly capressed entire confidence, that it is the head of Clivar Caonwall. In addition, the family who possess this strange relie of an illustrious man, have both printed documents and written details of its history, so minute and circumstantial, that they know, beyond a doubt, its authenticity. Yet in

ment.

BROMLEY, Kent, July 6, 1858.

"Dear Sir—" he head we saw at W. A. WILRISSON'S, of Shortlands, Beckenham, I believe
to be that of ULIVEE CROMWELL. The history
of his death, interment after being embalured,
and the sentence passed for his exhumation,
hanging at Tyburn, and placing the heads of
INETOE, BRADSHAW and CROMWELL on Westminster Hall, are all patent. The head having
rolled into the parapet of the Hall by the breaking of the spear, or halbert, on which it was
fixed, after twenty years; the sentinel taking it
under his cloak, and hiding it till his death; his
widow then conveying it to the Cambridgeshire
Russes. I family; i's being possessed by them
un'il it was sold for \$100 by one of the family,
who from his dissipated habits had squandered his property; the purchase of it
by the grandfather of the present proprietor for the sum mentioned; its present appearance being the skull of one who had been
embalmed—the wart on the right syebrow, the
beard, the shape of the chin, its similarity to the
bust, with the exception of the smallness from
the shrinking and dryling up of the flesh, leaving
but little clae than the skin covering the bone;
the epinion of the family founded upon printed
and manuscript documents and oral testimony
of its being the identical head, as well as that of
many who have seen it, are amongst the principal things to be no'ed.—N. Y. Observer, Oct. 6

of its being the identical head, as well as that of many who have seen it, are amongst the principal thlings to be noted.—N. Y. Observer, Oct. 6

Rethan Spike on the Great Hastern.

Horney, Sept., 1859.—I'm chock brimin full, runnin over, and afeared of spillal Words, spoken, oral, epis erlary, or otherwise dont kim within two rows of apple trees of meetin the case. Ef I had the toungs of jewearps and war a tunkin symbol or a soundin brass-kirtle I couldn't dew it! My feelins is onexpressible at past findin sout. Sich a rush of ideas. Bird of my country, moult me a quill—a quich did I say—give us all yer got, even to ver tall feathers—strip yerself quick, and then kill me the British Lion that I may use his blood for ink!

btar spankled bannock wave—Epicorisy usicorn kim up here—manifest deatiny awake—attention the hull—hooray! The seventh wonder of nineteen sentrics an uperda—the briny monster of the scaly deep wich licks Socra ark, an takes the fust premium agin symis field an the sea-sarpint—

wall, it is a fixed fact—the "Great Eastern" will kim to this place—or hereabouts. In course, we natterally feel sorry for your disappointment, but in sich a perwise as this, the motter must be Every man for hisself, an deviltake them as cant keep up. While Portland, New York, Boston, Saccarrappy, et homise genus, was contendin for the prize, old Hornby was not asleep to her interests. IRE PRANDOY had run a coast survey daoun Long Pond, Brandy Pond, Songe and Crooked River, an fir ds only two obstacles to her comin within fourteen milds of Meetinus Corner, wich is four milds better than New York kin de, an leaves Boston nowhere. The two obstacles is fust the lock of the canawl as Portland, and second, Crooked River, which is so darned crooked, that to this day nobody knows wich way it runs. The fast difficulty we propose to get raound by takin the ship to Saccarappy on the York & Cumberland Bale rede; and the secund by onshippin her compartments an takin her up the river in seventeen places. This so fur from bein unfortinit, is considered all the better, as we can kinder distribit her raound at different pints, so't everybody 'Il get a chance to see some of her.

The order of exercises aint fully determined.

pints, so't everybody 'Il get a chance to see some of her.

The order of exercises aint fully determined. Of course we shall have a spread eagle bawl, nothin never cant be done without a bawl. Per nicious Pancake PILLSEURY, our new lawyer, will de iver an oration, into which it is expected be will introduce something about the Americon eagle an the gineral greatness of the country.—An, that be will improve the occasion to prove that the Levisithan is, arter all, an American conception, havin bin dreamed of by a Cathaunts ship-builder, years ago.

As Portland is now out of question, an as you have unquestionably made some preparations, they need the block. Any "fureral baked meats" you may hav on hand needn't spile. Eend em, freight paid, to acur Vigilance Committee; likewise, policek, crackers and whiskey.

Yours, ETHAN SPIKE.

The multiplication of large hotels in our cities shows, of or urse, that we are the greatest peo-ple for travelling, in proportion to our numbers, a the world. But it also suggests the question

snows, of or use, that we are the greatest people for travelling, in proportion to our numbers, in the world. But it also suggests the question whether, after all, some improvements carnot be made in the arrangements of them for the comforts of large classes of the guests. Twenty years ago the astor house was the wonder of the United States, and suggested that large hotels, from being more generally knewn, would pick up the custom. And so, while England has been building mammoth steamships—floating hotels—we have been putting up mammoth hotels upon land. The stock in them does not pay very well and steadily, except in a few case, but it certainly coats the guests enormously, and often without half the comfort which might be secured at a third of the cost.

A bookseller comes once or twice a year to buy books or attend a trade sale, a country merchant to buy goods, a lawyer to compromise some suit, or a clergyman to attend the anniversaries. At home, these men live comfortably and plainly, in clean rooms, with few and simple wants. They want to get through with their business and return. The glare and the glitter, and the company are nothing to them. They are blaze to asl that, and have got better friends and more truly respectable at home than those who dash it the hardest and make the greatest show in those gilded drawing rooms. And they have to pay all the expeuse of the costly farniture which is used up or needs to be renovated in six months, or which, thumb solled and dirty, is put up a story higher into their apartments, to make way for something more gorgeous in fresh green and gold in the a No. I rooms where a young gentleman and his wife or mit treas are spliting champage and foe creams.

Simple, quiet, clean comfort, good ventillation, fresh linen, and plain meatness, are all the large class of business men seek and care for, they hat the seventh story, or a room-so small they cannot ask in a friend. They want not luxurious deserts or rich food, but they want a choice and a quiet seat, not to be crowde

thousands do, and pay for it all too simply because they want to be where they can be sure of having clean sheets, and a goed sized room, and not be confined to the choice between tough beefsteak, and ham and eggs warmed over.

The business man wants respectability, and that he must and will have, but he does not want to trust to horels to form his associates or friends. He has his own ciricle at home or his letters introducing him in the city, and from which he gets the benefits of his real character, formed and known for twenty years. He wishes to be able to ask a friend to dine with him, to cultivate a friendship or finish up a business transaction. The plan of having smaller tables is naturally and wisely superceding the eld plan of one long and enormous board. But a far grea'ar improvement would be the more general introduction of rooms of different prices, and a fair charge being made for the food furnished to each guest.

Of course there are those to whom hotel life is the everything in the world. Who enjoy the parade and the glitter, the dresses and the company immensely. Fome who love the barroom or the champagne. Fast young men like young Lang, who must dash it at any cost, and without being known to spend as they do. For the rest of mankind, the hotel is not a place to lise di, though of the greatest possible value for a soourner with a family or without. Even for a few weeks, the well conducted boarding house has its advantages over the hotel for most. To live among strangers too long is not good. But to go among such for the enjoyments of life, shows but a poor taste. To fancy its fashion and its style top of everything, is pernicious. In such a life, men walk in a false and unnatural position. They are not at home, not themselves, not half the time fit for business. Indeed, many are left away, cheated, corrupted and destroyed by not going to a hotel where they can be and live just as they would at home, without othor pretensions or the ancoyances of strange customs and ways.—Phu. Ledger.

The Education of the Body.

BRGINNING with this body, in which it has pleased our Creator to give us our earthly dwelling, it evidently needs a careful training to develop its full capacities and powers. The senses are capable of education; even smell, taste and touch, much mere hearing and sight. Our ordinary modes of education do not do justice to these powers, but, on the contrary, ordinary schooling, by confining children to books, and withdrawing their attention from visible objects, rather tends to render the senses less useful in conveying impressions to the mind. And it should be a matter of conscience. Our duty to our Creator demands of us to cultivate every talent that he has given. He has made the lity of the field, and the fowl of the air, not simply that we may mow the one down as a weed, and use the other as a mark for target firing. In the vegetable and animal world, and in the wonders of the earth and sky, He has given us that which

use the other as a mark for target firing. In the vegetable and animal world, and in the wonders of the earth and sky. He has given us that which is worth seeing for its own beauty, werth studying for the revelation which it gives us of his thoughts. In the song of birds, and in the music of the day breeze, blowing through the garden in the cool of the day, we, like Adam and Evr., may hear His voice. And it will be to our shame, if we suffer the wonderful organs, by which he has rendered us capable of taking note of all His lessons, to grow sluggish for want of use, to remain imperfect for want of training.

For the development of the muscular frame something more is needed than manual labor, or simple gymnastic or calisthenic exercises. All true work must be such as fulfils Horack Bossismil. Steat; it must become play. The cheerful unbending of the mind is an essential part of rest, whether from bodily or mental toil. I have known a man to go out after a hard day's labor with his hands, and enter into a game of base ball with as much zest as his companion, who came out after a day's hard studying over books. I he student needed both the muscular exertion and the excitement of the game; the mechanic needed only the latter, but the beneficial effect was great for each. In a perfect system of education we should have, I think, manual labor, but also manly games of skill and strength to keep up the tone of phy sical health by cheerful ness as well as by muscular exertion. To devise such games as will best conduce to this end, without stimulating te over-exertion, is a difficult problem; and the solution will doubtless vary with the situation of the place of education and with the habits of thought in the acudents who are drawn together.

Walking is, bowever, always available, and a walk it as cheerful frame of mind, with the habits of thought

and with the habits of thought in the students who are drawn together.

Walning is, however, always available, and a walk in a cheerfal frame of mind, with the symptopen for beauty and the ear attuned to natural makely, is no desploable symmastic exercise. It is more to find an American man or woman who enjoys taking a walk. Our excessive heat in

PRICE ONB CENT

summer and excessive cold in winter give us a ready excuse for neglecting this exercise. But if we would know what the true enjoyment of life is, we must learn to walk. We have no lark to tempt us, by the exquisite music of his morning hymn, to walk before sunrise; nor nightingals, to lure us out to evening rambles; the sweet scented violet, the early primrose and the fragrant thorn are absent from our hedgerows and our lanes. Yet I am slow to believe that our friends of the old world have any greater attractions out of doors than we. If you sak for the song of bids, we have the song-sparrow, the American robin, the cat bird, the brown thrush and the meeking bird to fill the morning Bours with music; the oriole, the vireos, the purplefinch and the bobolink sing all day, and after sunset the wild ring of the Wilson's thrush and the long drawn plaintive sweetness of the wood thrush, mingling with the chearful song of the bay-wing finch, leave nething to be desired. If you ask for beauty in the diowers, our woods and meadows and prairies pour out an anneasured abundance; if you ask for fragrance, May gives us the spicy breath of the arcthusa and epigea, June festcons the trees with the odorous flower of the wild grape, July fills the air with the perfume of the arcibas, August brings the sweet cleahrs, and the modestly concealed clusters of the purple arios makes the wood redulent the perfume of the acalea, August brings the awest clethra, and the modestly concealed clusters of the purply apics makes the wood recolent of the memory of the flewering grape. But what can compare with the American forests in October? When every tree is dressed in said glories that it would repay one for an hour's walk to see a single tree; or if a tree declines to put on this holiday array, some wild vine running up its trunk, and laying hold of its more than regal purple. Believe me the only drawback to the enjoyment of long walks in America is the difficulty of finding a companion who is willing to walk far enough to reap the full benefit of the recreation.—President Hell's Inaugural Address at Antoch College.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman Tournal thus writes :-

In reference to the paragraph which appears in the Globe, it is true that inquiries of a very particular nature are being made into the antecodents of Sagriturar and his brother—the laster of whom formerly held a chemist's shop off Go den Square—relative to the sudden disappearance, some years since, of a gentleman who had been married to a close connection of one of the parties. The circumstances which gave rise to the present suspicions, as I have been informed by an official closely connected with the police establishment, are as follows, viz.:—About ten years ago, a very near relative of the conyiet lived with a female, to whom he was not attached by the legitimate tie of marriage, who became the wife of a rich and foolish old man, whom she had met at Sampriuser's house. The old gentleman died in the course of a fortnight after, leaving a large sum to his widow, who subsequently married S—, the relative in question. Such are the facts which have given rise to the extraordinary remor now flying about in regard to the doctor, the truth or falseheed of which a little time will determine.

A London correspondent says:—It would be

the truth or falsehood of which a little time will determine.

A London correspondent says:—It would be unfair, in the present stage of the matter, to may more than that inquiries have been directed into two cases, involving suspicions of polsoning against the prisoner, and not against him alone. These cases were within the knowledge of the prosecutors at the trial; but, of course, no use could be made of them at the Old Bailey.

French Gulans—A Curisus Cuirass.

Private letters from Demerara, French Gulana, represent that colony as in a by ne means flourishing state, as regards either its agriculture, or the experiment of a penitentiary establishment for convicte, and they attribute the absence of prosperity to administrative errors. The writer gives a strange instance of copraved taste on the part of a French officer. He says: "It is said that the convicts produce nothing, but the assertion demands rectification. They produce trinkets for the officers, ourious things, and well-fitted furniture for the great personness of the colony. One man gets curious boxes made, with secret drawers; another orders pieces of furniture, composed of the choicest woods; a third has an elegant and costly klock, or summer-house, constructed; nay, one person pushed eccentricity as gant and costly kloss, or summer-house, con-structed; nay, one person pushed eccentricity so far as to have a cuirass of human skin made. This may seem incredible, but the fact has been officially verified, in the following manner: An officer of the marine infantry, who commanded the Penitentiary of St. Mary, at La Comta latethe Fenitentiary of St. Mary, at La Comte, lately died of diseases contracted at that insalubrious station. The inventory of the objects he left behind him comprised a very curious cutrars, with straps and other accessories. On examination, it proved to be of human skin. A convict died, whose breast was covered with extremely beautiful tattooing. The commandant of the station knew this, and had the man flayed before he was buried. For a moment it was thought that this human relic would have been put up by suction, with the officer's other effects; but, fortunately, it occurred to somebody that it was rather too disgusting. It was known that the officer had worn the cuirass several times, while fencing with his comrades.

Cabin Boys or the Great Esate m.

Two boys absconded from their hemes in London and joined the great ship as cabin-boys. They, however, seem to have had enough of her by the time she reached Portland, and having secreted their kits, stole a small boat at Weymouth, and actually put to sea in a very rough night upon the more chance of effecting a landing, but where, they knew not. they were thus exposed for two nights and a day, and early on the morning of Thursday made freshwatergate, Isle of Wight, in a very exhausted condition. The weather was so rough that morning and the preceding evening that no one could induce any of the boatmen to go out. The appearance, therefore, of their little boat (not above 12 feet long) surprised the village much, and one of the county poice, on questioning them, extracted the facts above stated. He at once conveyed them to rewport for examination. The lads appeared from their deneanor to be most respectably connected, but what may most interest readers is the extraordinary pluck of the whole proceeding, for they must have been ignorant of the entire route, set of tides, &c., the reef of Hurst Castle, and the ugly point of the Nee dies, and last, not least, the rocky little bay at Freshwater, where, on the morning of their arrival, the watermen had drawn all their boats up high and dry through the violence of the surf.

Something about Kites.

"Kite-flying" is not confined to boys. Fullgrown people have their ki'es. In fact, the social atmosphere is full of them all the year
round. They are of all sizes, shapes, and, like
the paper toys of the juveniles, are continually
going up and coming down. Some of them, it
is true, are so strong and steady of wing that
they pull their ewners pleasantly and safely
along the stream of life, as FRANKLIN's kitebore him, when a boy, along the surface of
ponds and rivers. Others, like the "electrical"
kite uses by the philosopher in after years, are
somewhat apt to numb the fingers that hold the
strings. The lover's "kite" is his mistress—
frame of whalebone, cover of silks, strings of
moonshine—and what a chase the beautiful
bauble leads him! Ten to one but he losses it
all at last. The speculator's "kite" is a miracle
of unsteadiness. It soars, darts, ricochets,
plunges, whirks, and generally collapses in the
end, leaving the unfortunate flyer with mouth
agape and men. For further particulars inquire
in the City, where every variety of this "fancy
article" is flown every day. The poet's "kite"
is a brilliant skinmer of the skies, sout beavenward from a garret for the admiration of posterity
The "kite" of intelligent enterprise is the stoutest
and steadiest of all. Its flight, like the eagle's,
is "ouward and upward, and true to the time."
It is well balanced, never gets too much string,
and, ivatead of being chance-driven by every
breeze, raises the wind for itself as it woves
along.

Dr. Fleward Jervis, in his valuable paper on this subject in the last North American, says:

In the re, orts of eighteen American hospitals for the insane, which state the cuses of the distorter of their parents as far as they were supposed to be known, one hundred and sevenly four kinds of events, habits, or circumstances connected with the mississe of the mind in the manifold varieties of mental action, application, and excitament, with the stimulating and the depressing emotions, hope fear, grief, disappointment and trouble, and with the miligrant passions, are given as the causes of their malady.—Among twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight patients, the causes of whose insanity are stated, 22.7 per cout, were connected with grief, disappointment, and other depressing outpines, 8.2 with excitaments, anxieties and depressings from unligion, 6.9 with property, poverty and business, and their attendant anxieties, excitaments and lesses, and 5.5 per call, from excers of mental action.

RATES OF ADVERTISING TERMS\_CASH IN ADVANCE

The Diritto of Turin, relates the factory too: On Sunday last, when the factory of the factor of the

MAIL ITEMS, &c.

Tan operative boot and sh. omakers of the seda have struck, in consequence of the section into the town of a clear ing machine THE Corporation of Limerick silver cradle to the lady of the occasion of the birth of a sen and haband's last year of office.

husband's last year of office.

THERE ARE few inventions which I have given rise in so short a time to so many presents as the crinoline. It came into vogue only years ago, and abready 100 patents about few taken out in France.

THE Northern Whig, in an article land's Potato Crop," says that the sace year's planting of the Ceitic securiors is the conduction of the Ceitic securiors in the ceiting of the ceitic securiors in the ceiting of the

Mone. CHARIES, of the Ravel trosp formed the fete of walking across the Son Tyles. Hiver, at Philadelphia, on Thursday. The was about 800 feet in length, 45 feet length, the could be side of the river, and 80 on the other. At large crowd witnessed the performance.

crowd witnessed the performance.

A FIRM in Boston have just made two pells above for a slave in one of the Southers to which are elphantine in their proportions, dimensions of each shoe is 16% inches in leave in inches across the ball of the foot, and 17 had around the instep. That darkey will require one acre field to turn round in.

one acre field to turn round in.

PRINCE NAPOLEON seems to entertain see objections against travelling with his wife. It Prince left Paris about a fortnight ago, for Ge eva. His consort, Princess Ulcottles, follow him on the wings of love three days after, be he ungaliantly sent her back to Paris.

THE other evening, about 40 of the oldest of isens of Dunfermline, Sootland, dined together the average age being 75, and the accuracy to the average age being 75, and the accuracy fewer than 21 present who had served in tarmy, their battles were duly fought over the principal of the college of the colleg

army, their battles were duly fought over and army, their battles were duly fought over and macadamized streets; the consequence is the stones are continually gotting upon the rais and throwing the cars off the track. The St. Louis Express thinks the city ought to compel the Express which they run with stone.

The body of an albatross, about the size of a goose, was found last week in the hold of a vessel just returned from the Ichaboe Islands which a lead of guano. It was in an almost perfect state of preservation, its bill and feet were look-as fresh as if the bird were just shot. The very slight degree of decomposition in the body of the animal showed that the deposit of guane much have been comparatively recent.

animal showed that the deposit of grame much have been comparatively recent.

A most satisfactory test of the capabilities of Mr. VILLENOT'S new submarine always been was made in the Delaware, near Philadelphia, a few days since. The inventor, with five many construction of the capabilities of capabilities of the capabilities of capabilities of the capabilities of capabilitie

night he was taken suddenly and slarmingly and continued to suffer the most agonising peak till the following Friday. During that interval he was never once heard to pray for mercy, the with his expiring breath he wildly exclaimed, "O Lord, Lord!" and passed into the presence of his Judge.

In some of the gaols in Ireland lunatics are admitted who are dangerous to themselves or others. As bearing on the effect of the retigious revivals, it has been ascertained that, taking the period between the 1st of June last and the present time, the numbers committed in 1858 to the gaols of Belfast, Downpatrick, and Honaghan, were, in all, 22, while in 1859 they amount to 45. Of the 22 committed in 1859 they amount to 45. Of the 22 committed in 1859 only one appeared to have had his mind evertured from religious causes, while in the cases occurring in 1859 the religious element largely prodominates. Thus, of 19 committed to Belfast, gaol, no less than 13 were certified by the medical officer to have been insane on the subject of religion, and the remaining six might perhaps be traced to a similar cause.

The greatest hallstorm that ever fall within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, visited Mount Holly (N. J.) and vicinity on caturday afternoon last. Some of the hair stone weighed half a pound, and measured from 8 to 10 inctes. They were, in fact chunks of flincy ice, and the noise caused by their falling on the rook resembled the rattling of musket bel's. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, thunder and lightning announced an approaching gust; the rain few beavy for a few minu ca, accompanied by a copious shower of small hail; a brief lull intervened, when measured extensive injury in the way of broken windows, frightened horses, &c.

It appears that Lady Frankern and, in the last es pedition to the article region, all her re-

extensive injury in the way of broken windows, frightened horses, &c.

It appears that Lady Franklik sank, in the last expedition to the arctic region, all her remaining formuse, and that her failing health new detains her in the south of France. An "Arctic Navigator," in a letter to the Times, suggests that, besides refunding to the widow of the edicor who fell in the execution of his duty the semable paid for fitting out the Fox and her crew, the should be offered a home for her declining days in the palace of Kensington. The same writer also suggests that Captain secture rock should, by order in council, be allowed sea-time as a naval officer while he commanded the Fox, and receive his well-merited highthood; and that the officers and crew of the Fox ought to get the remaining 10.0002, reward for solving the fate of the lost expedition.

The Abelies Medicale asserts, that inscends or want of rest at at night, may be cured by sugar candy! It appears that sugar, under the crystallized form, is a decided hynoptic, and much superior to most other remedies of the kind, if we consider its perfect innocence. To size of a bazel-nut, into your mouth on going to bed, and by the time they are helf-melted away, the desired effect will hays been produced. The sleep which it causes, is not like the artificial one produced by other drugs, but is beneficial and invigorating in its effects upon the system as natural repose—in fact, it is sweet sleepy. It states, however, that sugar candy do not refect using against common insomnés, and would be powarless if that affecties were caused by any other somplaint.

The Dublin Frequents Journal says:—The notice to quit served upon Lord Denny's Desiration, and would be powarless if that affecties were caused by any other somplaint.

The Dublin Frequents of freland, the Freene's to be resented from the violate and the source office he holds." The old landmarks in times of trouble to an effence to his cloth and to the exerce office he instinctive, and every priest in leading the priest

initiative, and every county in reason, it appearaised, will, each in its turn, have its indication meeting to resent "the outrage upon the people." The Doon police have a reason to leak kenneny, who stands charged with helion on the 28th of June, at the period in the county of lipperary. ty of 1 ipperary.

"That which there has to do, do it with all thy might," sold a clearyman to his son, one in cruing. "We I did," sold Hills, which assemble itestic groups in his eye, "ab! what went it derling t" and the father's dangers ran through his offspring's curts. "We ye I willoged Janu how anne till be yelled like blan blants. The should just have heard him heller did, "The should just have heard him heller did," The should just have heard him heller did, "The should just have heard him heller did," The should just have heard him heller did, the father looked unknopy while he amplified to him that the propert find not apply to so one pike that.